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# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية (( الراي ))

## Jordan welcomes Riyadh meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan welcomes the six-nation Arab summit conference to be held in Riyadh Saturday, an official Government spokesman announced here Friday evening.

In answer to a question by a Jordan News Agency correspondent, the official spokesman said Jordan welcomes any Arab conference that will help end the bloodshed in Lebanon and preserve the sovereignty and independence of the Lebanese state. Jordan also hopes the Riyadh summit will restore Arab solidarity, he added.

## Moroccan envoy arrives with message to King Hussein

AMMAN (JNA). — The Chief of the Royal Moroccan Legation, Mr. Ahmad Ibn Souda, arrived here Friday morning with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from King Hassan II of Morocco, the official Jordan News Agency reported but gave no details.

Ibn Souda was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and the ministry's assistant director of protocol.

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AMMAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1976 — SHAWWAL 23, 1396

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## Madame Mao accused of plotting to assassinate Hua, engineer army coup

Oct. 15 (Agencies). — The sources said some Chinese had been told that three conservatives had been killed in an incident connected with the leftist assassination plot.

They said it was not possible to identify the dead and that there was nothing to suggest they included Madame Mao or other members of the Shanghai four.

It appeared here tonight that a leftist purge was imminent -- if not already under way.

The day began with posters appearing in Shanghai and the city of Wubao, attacking the Shanghai four, who are believed to have been under arrest for eight days.

Late tonight, a big, singing crowd marched on the dockside headquarters of the Communist Party in Shanghai and called for two men, who were led away. Their identities were not known.

Posters went up at two Peking universities today. Foreigners were kept away, but it was learned that the posters attacked Chiang Ching and her colleagues.

Reuters correspondent Peter Griffiths visited Tsinghua university and saw students avidly reading a poster urging the Communist Party Central Committee, led by Chairman Hua, to take over the campus' leftwing administration.

"We do not trust the party committee at the university," it declared.

Tsinghua University was once a hotbed of radicalism.

Madame Mao and her three colleagues were described today by a student at Peking university as "the bad people".

Buildings around both campuses were plastered with slogans in large characters accusing the radicals, without naming them, of tampering with the directives of Chairman Mao, who died on Sept. 9, aged 92, after a long illness.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow said that the Soviet Union apparently expects a more flexible leadership in Peking under the new Communist Party chairman.

[Continued on page 6]

## Transkei

A. South Africa, Oct. 15 — Authorities in Transkei, will become South Africa's dependent African homeland on Oct. 26, announcing today in a parliament of 150 members will the Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima.

On Sept. 29, across Africa, where Africans from all live, as well as in the y itself which lies on the Ocean. The other 75 members appointed.

Matanzima commented on the results discounted an on that Transkei supported id.

authorities said 71 of the seats were won, in a turnout of 65.95 per cent, Matanzima's Transkei Nationalist Party, which d the support of 72 of the ointed tribal chiefs.

Democratic Party, on the and, which opposes indepe and most of whose cand were arrested on the eve of ction, won only two seats, ficial opposition leader Kn Guzana of the New Deic Party failed to be elected.

Western countries, inclu he nine members of the an Economic Community as well as members of the sation of African Unity have announced they will cognise Transkei's indepen

Transkei is the first of nine n homelands planned by the African government.

Mr. Nkomo flew today to Lusaka, Zambia, to meet India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who is on a three-day state visit and was expected to discuss the Geneva conference with her.

Mr. Mugabe has been unable to gather some of his top cadres operating in the Mozambican forests near the Rhodesian border, according to sources in Lusaka.

In Nairobi, Mr. Nkomo is expected to see the British envoy

## 6-nation summit in Riyadh today will tackle Lebanese conflict

As intense fighting continues on 2 fronts

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (R). — Fighting between rightist Lebanese and Syrian troops and Palestinian commandos raged near Beirut today while key Arab leaders agreed on a new face-to-face bid to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon's civil war. The meeting in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh tomorrow will bring together the presidents of Syria, Egypt and Lebanon along with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

It will be the first time for months that Syrian President Hafez Assad has conferred with Mr. Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The meeting at the Arab summit on neutral ground will come at a time of bitter warfare on two fronts in the once-peaceful Lebanese mountains.

The Riyadh conference was announced today as Arab foreign ministers met in Cairo to decide whether to go ahead with a full-scale summit of Arab states due to meet on Monday for talks on the Lebanese conflict.

President Assad had already declined to attend the Cairo summit in person, and observers said it may now be postponed in view of the Saudi initiative.

President Assad will now confer in Riyadh with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, President Elias Sar

kis of Lebanon, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem of Kuwait and Mr. Arafat, under the chairmanship of Saudi Arabia's King Khaled.

On the battlefield today, Palestinian officers at Alep, 12 kms east of Beirut, said their troops were holding back tank-supported rightist and Syrian infantry at Bhamdoun, another six kms east on the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

Accounts of the fighting by officers at the Palestinian command post at Alep conflicted with a Radio Damascus broadcast today which said that Bhamdoun had been cleared of "saboteurs and anarchists" last night.

The fighting around Bhamdoun, one of the hardest-fought battles in the war, was in its third day today. As the Lebanese leftists and Palestinians held off the attackers, Soviet-made T-55 and T-62 tanks as well as field guns and armoured personnel carriers streamed past the town on tracks north and south of it. But that rightist-Syrian advance also ran into determined resistance.

Fighting at the western side of Bhamdoun, however, indicated that the Syrians had outflanked the defenders from the rear, AFP reported.

A young commando who returned to Alep during the night from Bhamdoun said that fighting was swirling through the town's streets. Opposing soldiers were sometimes no more than five metres apart.

Rightwing Lebanese sources quoted by AFP admitted that strong resistance had resulted in heavy casualties for the attackers.

The sources claimed that two villages between Bhamdoun and Alep fell to the Syrians this morning -- Baalchmaye and Dhour Al Abadiye.

On the southern front, the broadcasting station of the rightwing Phalangist Party reported that the Syrians had advanced towards the port of Sidon from newly-captured positions at Roum, on the east-west road linking Sidon with eastern Lebanon.

Damascus Radio said that delegations from Alep, Sidon, and the northern port of Tripoli had arrived in Syria over the past two days to seek Syrian help in re-establishing security and stability in Lebanon.

The publication of similar appeals has preceded all major offensives this month. Observers here interpreted the reference to Tripoli as an indication that the Syrians were planning to move on the city, Lebanon's second largest.

Tripoli has been under siege for

more than four months, with almost nightly shelling from the big guns of the siege force.

The Voice of Palestine Radio said opposing forces shelled the port of Sidon this afternoon with heavy artillery and long-range rockets.

Ships unloading food and medical supplies had to sail for the open sea with other vessels waiting to shed their cargoes, the radio said.

Eyewitnesses in Sidon said about 20 shells fell in the port, forcing six of eight ships there to sail out.

Tanks and armoured personnel carriers blazed their way about 10 kms west along the main road from Roum to Sidon, travellers from the area said.

They said the Syrians were also advancing on three minor roads running parallel to the main Sidon-Roum link. A Phalangist Radio report that the Syrians had captured Lebba and Baissour, just eight kms outside Sidon, could not be confirmed independently.

Foreign correspondents attempting to reach the southern front were turned back on the eastern outskirts of Sidon by commandos reinforcing defensive positions and setting up anti-tank traps.

In the Lebanese capital itself, this week's twin offensive triggered fighting of rare intensity along the confrontation line splitting the city into two parts. Heavy mortar shells crashed into residential areas of leftist-held western Beirut today.

On the talks front, Arab foreign ministers and officials opened their meeting in Cairo tonight which has been overshadowed by tomorrow's scheduled mini-summit in Saudi Arabia.

The Cairo meeting was to debate whether to hold a full-scale Arab summit on Lebanon starting on Monday.

Before today's meeting, the Arab League's acting president-Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti, expressed the hope the mini-summit in Riyadh would "unblock the situation."

The Riyadh meeting, he said, was "a preparatory step toward the wider Cairo summit."

Lebanese Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel said in Beirut he hoped the conferences in Riyadh and Cairo will result in an "effective Arab League intervention force in Lebanon like Syria's" instead of the small symbolic Arab League contingent now in Lebanon.

## Al Baath: Syria moved after appeals from Lebanese parties

DAMASCUS, Oct. 15 (R). — Syria intervened in Lebanon response to appeals by the Lebanese authorities and people and the Palestinian people and because it was a national duty, the newspaper Al Baath, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said today.

The paper said Syrian intervention "has been aimed at restoring peace and security to Lebanon and is bound to preserve the resistance movement and foil the (imperialist) plot."

Damascus could not take a negative attitude while the "fate of two peoples (Lebanese and Palestinian) was left for a handful of adventurers and deviationists who betrayed the Palestinian struggle. Syria had no alternative but to intervene to save Lebanon..." the paper added.

In Amman, Jordanian newspapers today cast doubt on the possibility of convening the Arab summit in Cairo and said Egypt was to blame for the deterioration of inter-Arab relations because of its unilateral policies since its second disengagement agreement with Israel last year.

## Britain may postpone Geneva conference on Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Oct. 15 (Agencies). — Preparations for Britain's Oct. 25 Geneva conference on Rhodesia leapt forward today with the announcement here by Bishop Abel Muzorewa of a 31-member delegation, the same size as that being fielded by Joshua Nkomo, leader of the rival African National Council (ANC) faction.

And in New York, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim announced acceptance of Britain's request to use the Palais des Nations building in Geneva.

Officials sources in London, however, did not rule out the possibility that the conference might have to be postponed "for a few days" to allow the nationalists time to assemble their delegations.

Bishop Muzorewa's list comprised 20 delegates and eleven advisors, among them three nationalist personalities who are held in detention in Rhodesia, and Edson Sithole, an ANC official who disappeared a year ago and has not been heard of since.

Mr. Nkomo flew today to Lusaka, Zambia, to meet India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who is on a three-day state visit and was expected to discuss the Geneva conference with her.

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In Nairobi, Mr. Nkomo is expected to see the British envoy

Denis Grennan, who is in liaison with the nationalist leaders on preparations for the talks. Reliable sources in Lusaka said Mr. Mugabe would be seeing Bishop Muzorewa in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, today, in continuing efforts to unite the various factions.

Meanwhile, the guerrilla war shows no sign of diminishing with the approaching of the conference. Two whites were killed in the past

24 hours, according to a security forces communique, bringing to six the number to die this month, and to 95 the number of Rhodesian officers and men killed this year.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department denied today giving any assurances to the white regime in Rhodesia in case the coming Geneva conference failed to [Continued on page 6]

## Carter thinks government should be a family affair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (R). — Mr. Jimmy Carter brought his family directly into the U.S. presidential campaign today, saying he would use Carters as special ambassadors if he is elected to the White House next month.

In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, he said he would not hesitate to send his wife Rosalynn to "Mexico or South America or to an area of Africa if there was a problem there."

Mr. Carter explained that the purpose of sending members of his family as special envoys would be "to let folks know we care about them and to bring back to me a report on what we should do to correct a mistake or strengthen an alliance of friendship."

Both the Democratic Party candidate and President Ford made forays into the Midwest today while a new Gallup poll showed that Mr. Carter had widened his lead over his Republican rival.

The lead, once about 20 per cent, had been cut to two per cent just over a week ago. But a series of reverses suffered by the president have now enabled Mr. Carter to open up a six per cent gap, the Gallup survey said.

Another survey, by the New York Times and CBS News, gave Mr. Carter a lead of between six and eight percentage points.

In his interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Carter said his two sons would work for his administration if he were elected. Jack and James Earl Jr. (Chip), like Mr. Carter's wife, have been campaigning for him.

"They are very knowledgeable about American people and I think their helpfulness might be more in the domestic field," he said.

He added that he would use his family only with "precaution and propriety." No mention was made of his young daughter Amy or his mother Lillian, who have also taken part in the campaign.

The president, who gave his first full-scale news conference in eight months last night, set out efficacy

this morning on a two-day swing through Illinois and Iowa to woo the important farm vote.

Mr. Carter started his day in Detroit, in his opponent's home state of Michigan, by assailing the president's anti-crime record and pledging he would strive to make America crime-free.

President Ford, whose campaign swung through the Midwest was his second of the week, said in Iowa that his rival had "a strange way of changing his accent as he moves around the country."

He said that in California Mr. Carter sounded like farm labour leader Caesar Chavez, in Chicago like Mayor Richard Daley, in New York like consumer advocate Ralph Nader, in Washington like union boss George Meany, "and in the farm belt he becomes a little old peanut farmer."

The campaign spotlight switched briefly tonight to the two vice-presidential candidates, Republican Senator Robert Dole and Democrat Senator Walter Mondale.

The two men square off in Houston for a nationally televised debate on foreign and domestic issues.

The encounter, between two [Continued on page 6]

## Arab boycott office warns U.S. firms

DAMASCUS, Oct. 15 (R). — The Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel has warned that Arabs will not permit the sale of any quantity of oil or raw materials to American firms that do not adhere to the boycott rules.

Mr. Mohammad Mahgoub, Commissioner General of the boycott office, told reporters here yesterday that boycott liaison officers would discuss American draft bills condemning the boycott at a conference to be held Monday in Baghdad.

He said the conference would take a firm stand to continue the Arab boycott and to increase its efficacy



BREAKFAST GUEST -- Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida (left) was the guest for breakfast of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace in Paris Tuesday. (AP wire-photo).

This to the photo on the last page.



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## Better than nothing

The decision to hold off on a full-scale Arab summit to discuss the Lebanese situation and rather hold a six-nation meeting in Riyadh this weekend is a decision dictated by realism and the messy circumstances of the moment. One has to feel at this point that a small meeting is better than no meeting. The essential thing remains that the Riyadh gathering will bring together the key parties that are either directly involved in the Lebanese war or that can have a direct and significant influence in bringing about and cementing a peace.

A full Arab summit probably would have settled nothing at this point in the Lebanese conflict, and it is an understatement dictated by courtesy to say that there did not seem to be a major effort made by anyone to lay the groundwork for a successful summit. This remains a reflection of the assorted disputes that are muddying Arab waters today, and we feel it is an exercise of wondrous relevance to ponder how directly one can trace the root cause of these disputes to the conflict in Palestine between Zionism and Palestinian Arab nationalism. We are not so exasperated as to disingenuously blame everything on the Israelis; but we think it is appropriate, in viewing the turmoil and the open disputes within the Arab World, to keep in mind that Arab divisiveness is largely nurtured and provoked by circumstances directly stemming from the establishment, entrenchment and expansion of the state of Israel. There would certainly be inter-Arab disputes if the state of Israel were never created in the manner that it was. But it is unlikely that these would be so dramatic, or intractable.

This is something to keep in mind, not to harp upon. It puts the Arab nations in a clearer perspective, but does not absolve them of their responsibility.

To appreciate the root causes of a dilemma, however, is not automatically to assume it resolved. It is no doubt a good idea to hold a mini-summit in Riyadh this weekend in place of the full summit in Cairo. If it fails, then it shall be a smaller failure (it never hurts to see the bright side of things) than if the full Cairo summit were to fail.

But such a mini-summit as is planned for this weekend will probably not aim to sign, seal and deliver a Lebanese peace plan in one fell swoop. The inclusion of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as mini-summittees may help bring about the essential rapprochement between Syria and Egypt that looks to be a prerequisite to Middle East harmony, and thus to real peace in Lebanon. If the Riyadh summit can initiate a process of psychological détente between Damascus and Cairo, this will be a good thing and an opening to greater achievements. If a mini-summit can come through with mini-successes, this may be well enough to start with.

Nobody wants the fighting in Lebanon to continue; but if it is continuing, then nobody should want the peace initiatives and attempts to stop. The decision to scrap the full summit but hold the restricted Riyadh gathering is as good an indication of this commitment to continue to seek peace as we can expect to see at this stage of things. It's better than nothing, and nothing is what we've been seeing for the past 18 months. A taste of honey is better than none at all.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three Jordanian dailies Friday once again discussed the question of the proposed Arab summit meeting in Cairo on Oct. 18.

Al Ra'i expresses serious doubts whether the conference will meet at all, "because those who called for the meeting (notably Egypt) have since been conducting a fabricated but purposeful campaign against other Arab leaders. In addition, they have been manipulating the Lebanese crisis, the main item on the conference agenda, not in search of a solution to the crisis, but to discourage any attempt to extricate Lebanon from its ordeal."

The paper says Egypt will be responsible if the summit does not materialise, "because of its declared as well as its secretive stands, and its unilateral actions since the Sinai agreement which have led to the deterioration of the Arab situation."

At the same time Al Sha'b charges that President Anwar Sadat is trying to "get out of attending the summit."

It says Egyptian information media yesterday reported that President Sadat told the Arab kings and presidents that he was not prepared to participate in the conference if Syrian President Hafez Assad does not show up.

According to news agency reports, President Sadat's message was full of new accusations against President Assad and other

Arab leaders over their attitudes towards the Lebanese crisis.

This is a new kind of contradictory policy by Egypt, the paper continues. Instead of adopting a rallying position for Arab efforts, Egypt has chosen to become an advocate of discord - and a cat's paw to hinder any Arab efforts aimed at saving Lebanon and consequently saving the Arab homeland from the grave threat posed by the continuation of the Lebanese strife, Al Sha'b states.

It says the only explanation for Egypt's behaviour is that it intends to evade attending the conference by "its false accusations and instigations against certain Arab leaders." Al-Sha'b continues that Egypt, by hinging its attendance on the presence of President Assad, is merely using "a ploy not only not to attend but also to obstruct the conference's positive endeavours."

Al Dustour regrets that the summit -- an opportunity that should not be missed for any reason -- might not be held, and casts the blame for its possible failure on "those who caused the absence of President Assad and other heads of state, because they did not create the suitable and necessary atmosphere in which the conference should be held."

The paper says it is expected that some Arab leaders will boycott the summit, "because Egypt, the host country, has failed to play the role of a host, or the role of a neutral party. By launching virulent campaigns against Arab leaders, it has proven its ill-intentions towards the summit meeting, the paper states.

## Hassan Ibrahim leaves for Cairo

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, Friday afternoon left for Cairo to represent Jordan at the Arab foreign ministers' meeting which started there Friday evening.

Arab foreign ministers are meeting to prepare for the coming Arab summit conference in which Jordan has accepted to participate, Mr. Ibrahim said to the press before his departure.

Jordan's past and present policy consists in approving Arab summit meetings as a way to bolster joint Arab action and unite the ranks for the better service of Arab causes, Mr. Ibrahim added.

The Jordanian ambassador to Egypt and the assistant director of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be part of the Jordanian delegation to the meetings.

Mr. Ibrahim was seen off at the airport by the director of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman.

## King represented at senator's funeral

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Friday delegated the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, to represent him at the funeral of the late Mr. Sleiman Al Nabulsi, member of the Upper House of Parliament and one of Jordan's former prime ministers.

The funeral was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni the acting armed forces commander-in-chief, a number of ministers and senators, and other government and military officials.

## Arab antiquities body ends meeting

PETRA (JNA). — The Permanent Arab Committee on Antiquities and Museum Affairs ended here Thursday morning five days of meetings during which it decided to hold the coming meeting on antiquities in Morocco in February 1977 and its next session in Aden on Oct. 24.

The permanent committee, which started its meetings here Monday morning, also decided to provide technical assistance to Tunis and the Southern Yemen People's Republic, to issue a directory containing the names of all Arab archaeologists and to publish a periodical on Arab archaeological news in addition to a book on Palestinian antiquities.

As for the committee's programmes for the years 1978-79, the conferees earmarked their 9th Antiquities Conference for the discussion of Islamic antiquities and the organisation of training courses in modern excavation meth-

ods. They also decided to send a number of archaeologists to Arab countries to help in the restoration and excavation work needed. Foreign museums, will also be contacted for the compilation of an inventory of all Islamic and Arab antiquities in their possession to issue two reference books on the subject.

At the end of the meetings, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, thanked the conferees for their work and said that in the coming four years Jordan will give a good example on the methods of the preservation of antiquities, in particular since it contains no less than 500 archaeological sites.

The five-day meeting was presided over by the Director of Antiquities, Mr. Ya'qub Owais, and was attended by the directors of antiquities of nearly all Arab countries.

## Sumerian gold jewellery in lecture

Last week Mrs. Rachel Maxwell-Hyslop, of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, and a member of the Council of Management of the British School of Archaeology in Amman, gave a lecture entitled 'Sumerian Gold Jewellery' at the British Council in Amman.

A survey of ancient methods of prospecting and mining in Egypt was followed by the arrival and weighing of the gold in the royal workshops to the decoration of the finished product using methods comparable to those used by modern gold and silversmiths.

The fabulous riches of the Royal Tombs at Ur in Iraq, with the head-dresses of the queen and of her attendant ladies, showed the lavish use of gold, silver, lapis lazuli and carnelian and the extraordinary skill of the Sumerian craftsmen was emphasised in a series of slides illustrating the different techniques used on gold earrings, beads and necklaces.

After a discussion of the possible sources of gold in the Ancient Near East, Mrs. Maxwell-Hyslop showed slides of goldwork from Iran which can be related to the important gold jewellery find in the Late Bronze Age temple at Amman airport, available for viewing in Amman's Museum. She

concluded with a discussion of the ultimate fate of the precious objects of gold and silver when ancient cities such as the Assyrian capitals of Nimrud and Nineveh were plundered by invaders or looted by barbarians.

She continued: "We should remember that this kind of activity is not confined to ancient times. The bulk of the famous treasure excavated by Schliemann at Troy, all of which was carefully recorded, disappeared only about 30 years ago. The extraordinary appetite of collectors, not only for goldwork but also for antiquities of all kinds is still catered for through the medium of the salerooms of Paris, Amsterdam, New York and London. This demand can then be satisfied by local dealers in spite of the stringent, and to my mind, absolutely essential antiquities laws enforced by governmental departments of antiquities (such as you have here in Jordan) which should be supported by every reputable archaeologist."

Today, I think we should all agree that antiquities (whether about or below ground) belong to the national heritage of the countries in which they are situated and should be preserved for future scholars and archaeologists to record and study with all the latest kinds of scientific techniques. But while perhaps it is expecting too much of the triumphant Medes, Scythians or Babylonians, when they finally sacked the Assyrian cities of Nimrud and Nineveh in 612 B.C. to consider the needs of archaeologists, surely, there is no excuse for their modern counterparts who really should realise by now that any archaeological object, whether it be gold jewellery or sherds of pottery is scientifically useless when it is divorced from its original find-antiquities laws enforced by governmental departments of antiquities by the modern means of a properly organised excavation with trained personnel."

## Syria donates land

## New international agricultural research centre established



The International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) was formally launched in the first week of September during the first official meeting of the centre's Board of Trustees in Tehran.

The Chairman of the ICARDA Board of Trustees is Dr. Taher Obaid of Saudi Arabia. Five other board members are from countries within the region to be served by ICARDA; Algeria, Iran, Iraq, the Sudan and Syria. The remaining four members are from Europe, North America and Australia.

ICARDA is the newest of the international agricultural research centres created under the aegis of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a group of 26 donor countries and agencies concerned with the broad field of international research including meeting the financial needs of selected activities sponsored by the group. The total CGIAR budget for 1977 is expected to exceed U.S. \$ 80 million.

ICARDA's mandate is to help increase and stabilise food production and improve the social and economic well-being of the people of the Middle East and North Africa. This region, with a population of 250 million people, represents one of the important net food-deficit areas of the world.

The research programme of ICARDA will concentrate on dry land farming areas extending from sea level to 2,000 metres with an annual precipitation in the range of 300-800 millimetres.

The main research focus will be to develop more stable farming systems with emphasis on the better utilisation of water and soil resources. The major cereal crops to be studied will be durum wheat, barley, and triticale, a new man-made cereal. The food legume research programme will include lentils, chick peas and broad beans which are important nutritional components in the diet of the region. Integrated with these crop programmes will be research on pasture legumes and animal husbandry, other vital elements in the farming systems of the region.

ICARDA will develop two closely related research stations to

serve the region. One station, Syria will cover low, arid dryland environments and in Iran will represent the plateau with its extreme winters and hot, dry summers. The Syrian government has donated a 10,000-dunum plot 25 kms. south of Aleppo as a site of the ICARDA station.

This now is the last of such research centres as around the world to in quality and increase profit of one or more crops.

The ICARDA centre in will carry out work in Jordan concentrating on wheat, barley, food legumes such as chick lentils and broad beans.

A major objective of ICARDA programme will be to develop active cooperative research training programmes with national research organisations of the region and regional and international search centres servicing the

The board of trustees at cent meeting, decided to work immediately with the lopment, and staffing of the Syrian and Iranian station penditure during the first y expected to exceed \$6 million.

## PASSPORT INSTANT PHOTO

4 photos 30 sec. = 800 fils.  
8 photos 60 sec. = 1,600 fils.  
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Channel 3 & 6 :	9.30	At your request
6.00 Quran		
6.05 Cartoons		
6.30 On we go		
7.00 Time to remember		
8.00 News in Arabic		
Channel 6 :		
7.30 News in Hebrew		
7.45 Varieties		
8.30 Dad's army		
9.10 Saturday show		
10.00 News in English		
10.15 Movie of the week		
		(on both channels)
Channel 3 :		
7.30 Survival		
8.30 Arabic series		
9.00 Reportage		

## Amman Airport

Departures :	Arrivals :
6.50 Aqaba	8.20 Dubai, (ALITALIA)
8.00 Treef, Jeddah (SDI)	8.20 Doha, Muscat
9.05 Rome (ALITALIA)	8.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
9.30 Damascus, Aleppo	8.30 Aqaba
10.00 Rome	8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	8.45 Karachi, Dubai
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	10.30 Tehran, Kuwait
12.00 London	11.35 Riyadh (SDI)
12.30 Paris	15.00 Aleppo, Damascus
13.30 Jeddah (SDI)	17.35 Frankfurt
18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.15 Rome
19.00 Cairo	19.50 London (BA)
21.00 Rome	

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils :

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	551.0	557.0
French franc	66.8	67.1
German mark	135.7	136.1
Iraqi dinar	953.0	962.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1136.0	1145.0
Syrian pound	81.8	82.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	483.0
Lebanese pound	103.6	106.2
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	84.0

## Market Prices

Apples (golden) : 70-100	Apples (starken) : 100-130
Apples (double red) : 100-140	Bell pepper : 100-130
Bananas : 170-200	Cabbages : 60-90
Cauliflower : 90-120	Cucumbers (small) : 120-160
Cucumbers (large) : 70-100	Clamantine : 140-180
Dates : 50-70	Eggplant (small) : 35-55
Eggplant (large) : 120-150	Figs (green) : 60-100
Figs (red) : 100-130	Green beans : 150-190
Guava : 100-140	Grapefruit : 50-70
Garlic (dry, large) : 220-280	Grapes (green) : 90-130
Grapes (black) : 120-150	Lemon (green) : 100-130
Lemon (yellow) : 100-130	Marrow (small) : 80-110
Marrow (regular) : 45-70	Muskmelon : 60-90
Onions (dry, imp.) : 100-130	Olives (gr. bl., large) : 300
Olives (gr. bl., small) : 220	Onions (green) : 140-170
Okra (red) : 120-180	Okra (green) : 120-260
Oranges (local) : 70-100	Oranges (naval) : 160-200
Spinach : 40-60	String beans : 160-200
Potatoes : 100-130	Pomegranates (sweet) : 70-90

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show	7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Morning melodies	8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)	2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine	2.30 Pop session (Part II)
3.00 Concert hour	4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening	5.00 Science report
5.30 Pop session (Part III)	6.00 News summary
6.03 Varieties	7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Music	7.30 Sign off

## Emergencies

Doctors :	
Dr. Salman Dabouni :	Tel. 557
Tel. 21334	
Dr. Walid Nabulsi :	" 258
Tel. 37814	" 427
Pharmacies :	" 242
Awdat :	Tel. 444
Shadi :	" 230
Omar :	" 639
Jala :	" 396
Taxis :	
Neel :	
Tariq :	
Ahram :	
Jerusalem :	

هكذا من الاصل



# Ford election promises period of idealism and morality in foreign policy of United States

Christian Science Monitor's chief editorial writer, who has covered the Department of State from Washington and also served as correspondent, analyses the Ford foreign policy in the second of a series on the Republican nominee.

Charlotte Salikowski

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — It is a surefooted Gerald Ford who has taken the diplomatic ship in the autumn of 1974. His policy was probably the product of the new president's experience and knowledge of the education of the forerunner from Michigan in the administration of the National Security Council, who helped brief the president on the SALT negotiations and those early days in the White House.

ably, Secretary of State Kissinger became the preceptor and mentor. And, in general, agreed Mr. Ford is an apt pupil, he has continued to lean heavily on Kissinger's judgment of his own state and national adviser.

meant in effect continuing the policy that won such plaudits for Nixon — the opening of the search for a better relationship with the Russians, not to restrain the strategic

Ford's inexperience aside, it is to assure allies and adversaries that the United States would not abruptly shift after Mr. Nixon's resignation, dictating a continuity of

policy in those first sensitive months after Watergate.

Two years later, however, supporters and critics alike agree that Mr. Ford has not altered the Nixon policies significantly or placed his own stamp on foreign policy. He still works largely through the secretary of state. Dr. Kissinger is seen as the innovator, the creative and conceptual thinker — while the president focusses largely on day-to-day decisions.

"He has not developed his own line the way Nixon did," comments a former Kissinger aide. "Nixon opened the door to China, and you could distinguish where Nixon began and Kissinger left off. Not so with Ford."

Yet, although Dr. Kissinger remains dominant, the President does listen to others in his entourage, such as Treasury Secretary William Simon and Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. "There's much more competition in the White House for Ford's ear than there was under Nixon," comments one high U.S. official.

The fact that Mr. Ford detached Mr. Kissinger from his job as National Security Adviser is viewed as a sign that the president is not afraid to exercise his presidential prerogatives.

In recent months, too, Washington observers detect that Mr. Ford is acting with more independence, reviewing policies more and keeping his secretary under control.

How, then, has the president performed?

Taking account of the unusual circumstances of his ascending to

the presidency, many people in government and the academic community feel Mr. Ford has done a creditable if not outstanding job. Comments one high State Department official:

"He came into a world he knew nothing about, and he has had to use or be used by an old master — a difficult, touchy man who already was unpalatable to many on the Hill. He has not avoided the major things, and he has trusted where he has needed to."

"Where I don't give him high marks," the official continued, "is that it's not his nature to be analytical or inquisitive, so he does not question things."

Concurs a scholar and former National Security Council (NSC) official: "He's done pretty well. It's the best he could have done under the circumstances. If he were a more innovative man there could have been new policies. I'd say he's been a good defensive player."

Most analysts note the president has faced many obstacles in the conduct of foreign policy. For one thing, he has been necessarily preoccupied with domestic economic affairs.

Then, after the Watergate scandal and the sad experience of the Vietnam war, Congress began playing an active and sometimes opposition role in foreign policy — not only because of loss of respect for the executive branch but out of growing distrust of Secretary Kissinger.

As a result, the president often finds himself stymied. In 1973 the Congress had already enacted the war powers resolution making the president more accountable to the legislature.

In 1974, because of the Cyprus crisis, it cut off aid to Turkey against Mr. Ford's wishes and placed limitations on his use of economic and military aid funds — a move that created problems for Western security and U.S. bases in the eastern Mediterranean.

Last year it probed the federal intelligence apparatus and set up committees to monitor the CIA and other activities. More recently, it blocked administration policy by cutting off aid to Angola.

Unfortunately for Mr. Ford, it is his own secretary of state who has exacerbated the strain with Congress. Dr. Kissinger's standing with the legislators appears to be at an all-time low.

"There's a distinct feeling here that Kissinger is not levelling with us," says one congressional source, "that he thinks Congress is something to be tolerated at best and a menace at worst. He talks about shared responsibility, but deep down he does not care what Congress thinks. He's discredited now, and this tends to rub off on the president."

Assessing his record on specific issues, foreign policy observers give the president mixed marks. He is credited with making some

tough and at times unpopular decisions. He put in a huge request for aid for South Vietnam, for instance, when that country was on the verge of collapse.

After the loss of Cambodia to the communists, he ordered the rescue of the ship Mayaguez — an action questioned by some as an overreaction but seen by many as a salutary move, reminding people that the United States had power and was willing to act.

It is probably his Middle East policy which has won Mr. Ford the most respect. Dr. Kissinger's intellectual and negotiating genius lay behind the "step by step" diplomacy aimed at achieving an eventual settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But the president is praised for following his predecessor's line, resisting the Israeli lobby in Congress and using his influence to extract concessions from Israel. Washington's more evenhanded policy of recent years, it is felt, has led to a decline of Soviet influence in the Middle East.

The president is also given good marks for political courage on Africa, a continent long ignored by the secretary of state. He gave Dr. Kissinger the go-ahead for his initial visit there in the heat of the Republican primary campaign and is vigorously behind the secretary's continuing efforts to bring about a peaceful evolution to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

"It's touch and go whether it will all work out," comments a West European diplomat, "but you have to admire the effort."

On China, critics believe Mr. Ford has not moved swiftly enough to dispose of the problem of Taiwan in order to improve relations with Peking.

But within the State Department the consensus seems to be that the People's Republic has been largely preoccupied with internal concerns and that further diplomacy must wait until the post-Mao leadership is firmly in place.

Detente with the Soviet Union is the subject that has generated most heated controversy, however. To blunt political criticism, the president has even abandoned the term "detente" in favour of the more unassailable "peace through strength."

In large measure his difficulties stem from the fact that ex-President Nixon built up exaggerated public hopes for the policy. Then the conservatives began to challenge the SALT 1 agreement.

Later came the bitter campaign for the Republican nomination, culminating in a party platform that suggested a repudiation of the Ford-Kissinger policy.

Today the policy is in a state of ambiguity. Many Americans are

puzzled about where the United States stands.

"How is the policy being invoked and applied?" asks an international lawyer. "Has it resulted in restraints in other parts of the world? What is the principle involved?"

Some observers suggest the president has halted the detente trend and returned to the mainstream of U.S. policy.

"Ford has tried to hold on to the central core of the strategy of past administrations — to keep our strength and alliances and negotiate with adversaries on a realistic basis rather than through concessions," observes Ray Cline, director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. "He's backed away from an overdependence on detente for an organisation of our foreign policy."

Whether this is so or not, in the nation at large there seems to be a general uneasiness about the U.S. position in the world. The reasons for this are many.

Despite arms-limitation talks, the United States and the Soviet Union are feverishly trying to outdo each other in the arms buildup. The forces of democracy seem to be on the decline, while the tide of communism grows in Asia, Europe and Africa.

NATO, meanwhile, is perceived to be weakening, with Greece and Turkey at loggerheads and the communists gaining strength in Italy. For all the rhetoric about global interdependence, little concrete progress has been made toward an accommodation with the Third World.

Most conspicuously, public criticism is mounting that the Ford-Kissinger policy has reduced everything to a balance-of-power strategy to the exclusion of moral values. "We went from excessive moralism that led us into Vietnam to no morality," says Jerome Cohen, director of East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard Law School and an avowed supporter of Jimmy Carter.

Dr. Cohen and other critics fault the Ford administration for failing to take a strong stand for human rights in such countries as South Korea. "We cannot abandon Korea," the scholar argues, "but to take Kissinger's cerebral approach is not compatible with American ways of doing things."

Such sentiments come not only from the liberal left of American academic circles and from the conservative right. They are shared by many within the government who feel that Dr. Kissinger's personalised style of diplomacy — with its manipulative, devious, secretive ways — has damaged America's image as an idealistic nation.

Policymakers appreciate the secretary's quest for international stability and order, and they do not challenge the basic premise that realism is essential to achieving moral objectives and preferable to romantic crusades. But it is felt that the pendulum of realpolitik has swung too far.

The Kissinger methods, moreover, are seen to be incompatible with the president's. "Ford is fundamentally more at home with an air of morality and integrity," comments a senior American official.

cial. "But he has had to jettison attention to morality."

Broadly speaking, the public seems to share this view. Aides of the secretary recently probed opinion in five cities and reported that people find U.S. foreign policy lacking in idealism and moral content.

The secretary's personal popularity, however, appears to remain high among Americans, who, although they may be unhappy about certain policies, feel he is a smart man dealing with difficult foreigners.

In any case, if Mr. Ford is elected next month, it is said he will want, after a convenient period, to appoint another secretary of state. Not because he does not have full confidence in Dr. Kissinger, but because he would like to develop a foreign policy on which he would put his own imprimatur. He wants to be his own secretary of state, close aides say, and to formulate a policy identified more with his own efforts.

Now that an interim presidency is nearing its end, many observers think the time is ripe for articulating a policy which is more suited to the times of growing global economic concerns and which can win bipartisan support.

"We can't just keep jettisoning the world with a fire extinguisher," remarks a diplomat of long experience. "We're living in a crisis-operation atmosphere rather than a more studied consideration of foreign policy decisions. Yet Ford would be more inclined to the latter."

The president would probably agree.



Ford with his running-mate Robert Dole: hoping to restore idealism after the Kissinger period of realism.

## Women's peace movement struggles to bring sanity to N. Ireland's shattered existence

ST. Northern Ireland (C-). "We have given people their self-confidence. They are beginning to believe that they can do something about it. And that is a marvellous thing."

Maureen Corrigan, co-founder of the Women's People for Peace in Northern Ireland, speaking recently when women of Belfast's Shankill Road went onto the streets to prevent from hijacking buses. In so they ran a gauntlet of youths who pelted them with stones, and eggs. Peeking in Northern Ireland is

the women's peace movement, however, is no one-day wonder. Women in all parts of the Province are showing their determination to keep up the momentum. They have been large, moving and brave peace marches in a number of cities and main towns have captured the world's lines.

What is equally moving and massive is the number of women in small groups showing their determination to stand up to the boys, often at personal sacrifice.

One of this inspiration springs from the centre, from Miss Corrigan and Mrs. Betty Williams, the full and determined seamstress who started the movement three children were killed by an IRA terrorist's bullet sent out of control by Armagh.

The strength of the movement in its passion for peace, in the refusal to be drawn into political conflict. They have studiously avoided confrontation with Mrs. Maguire, the bitterly outspoken leader of Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, or with the supporters of the Reverend Ian Paisley who have also shown their opposition to the peace movement.

Miss Corrigan said, "We are not politicians. We are peace people

and we are not going to be sidetracked into the usual old alley ways of church and state politics."

Instead, the peace women are intent on building a framework of groups all over the Province who will keep working at peace at a local level. Already, for example, Roman Catholic and Protestant women have been able to meet in Belfast's Tiger Bay, a neighbourhood notorious for its violence, and this is something of a wonder.

"We want to have something at ground level to work on if the publicity gradually dies down," said Miss Corrigan with the kind of realism that gives the movement its strength.

The way ahead for the peace-makers may be difficult, and particularly dangerous in areas where they are open to intimidation. It takes a special kind of bravery to face up to men who are about to burn a bus, but Ulster women have just done that.

The heavy pressure of the volume of work falls on the movement's leaders, but they show no intention of giving up. Mrs. Williams' husband Ralph is taking extended leave from his ship to help, and Miss Corrigan has been granted extended leave from her job as a secretary to one of Belfast's top businessmen in Belfast.

Perhaps the most poignant story of all is that of Mrs. Anne Maguire, the mother of the three children who were killed. She has been receiving gifts from all over the world, (a clock from California and another clock from the ladies of the Shankill Road, on the opposite side of the Peace line).

When she was told by her sister Maureen Corrigan, how the killing of the children had led directly to the upsurge for peace, Mrs. Maguire said that if she knew they had died for a purpose, "the pain would be easier to bear."

That purpose is seen on the faces of her countrywomen who are putting themselves on the line to banish such anguish from Northern Ireland forever.

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# British firms attempt to make Dubai's Port Rashid biggest in Middle East

Fifteen years of development up to 1972 enabled Dubai to claim that Port Rashid was the largest man-made deep-water harbour in the Middle East. New works started in June this year will raise its berthing capacity from 15 to 37 vessels and add big back-up facilities for handling roll-on/roll-off and container cargoes.

This latest phase of expansion, costing £120 million, is being supervised by Halcrow Middle East, an associated civil engineering practice of Sir William Halcrow and Partners of London which was responsible for the original port scheme. Construction in that project was undertaken by Costain Civil Engineering which is now joined by Taylor Woodrow in the latest contract.

Dubai's remarkable commercial growth originally centred on improvements to the Khor, a small tidal creek which from 1957 was deepened, stabilised and given wharves. As commerce increased, the lack of facilities of a sophisticated deepwater port led the ruler, Sheikh Rashid Ibn Said Al Maktum, in 1965 to adopt Halcrow's recommendations for construction of the modern Port Rashid.

When the new port opened in 1972—it was completed 15 months ahead of schedule—it had 140 ha of water protected within two breakwaters totalling 4490 metres in length. Fifteen deepwater berths were supplemented by a special oil tanker berth capable of accommodating 70,000 ton vessels. Covered storage areas totalled more than 9 ha all with full utility services.

This was one of the biggest cargo ports in the Middle East but Dubai, looking ahead, decided that commercial development could be even greater if some of the country's oil revenues were invested to improve the port further.

As a result, a dry dock complex was planned adjoining Port Rashid, capable of providing comprehensive ship repair and maintenance facilities, with berthing for eight supertankers and docks for a one-million ton vessel and two half-million ton vessels.

This involved further breakwater construction and a wide range of service buildings. In 1973 Sheikh Hamdan Ibn Rashid Al Maktoum, chairman of the Dubai Dry Dock Company Ltd., gave the go ahead for this work to be undertaken by Costain-Taylor Woodrow.

Construction of the dry dock is well in hand with the placing of 162 giant concrete caissons of up to 31 metres long, 17 metres wide and 18 metres high. The mo-

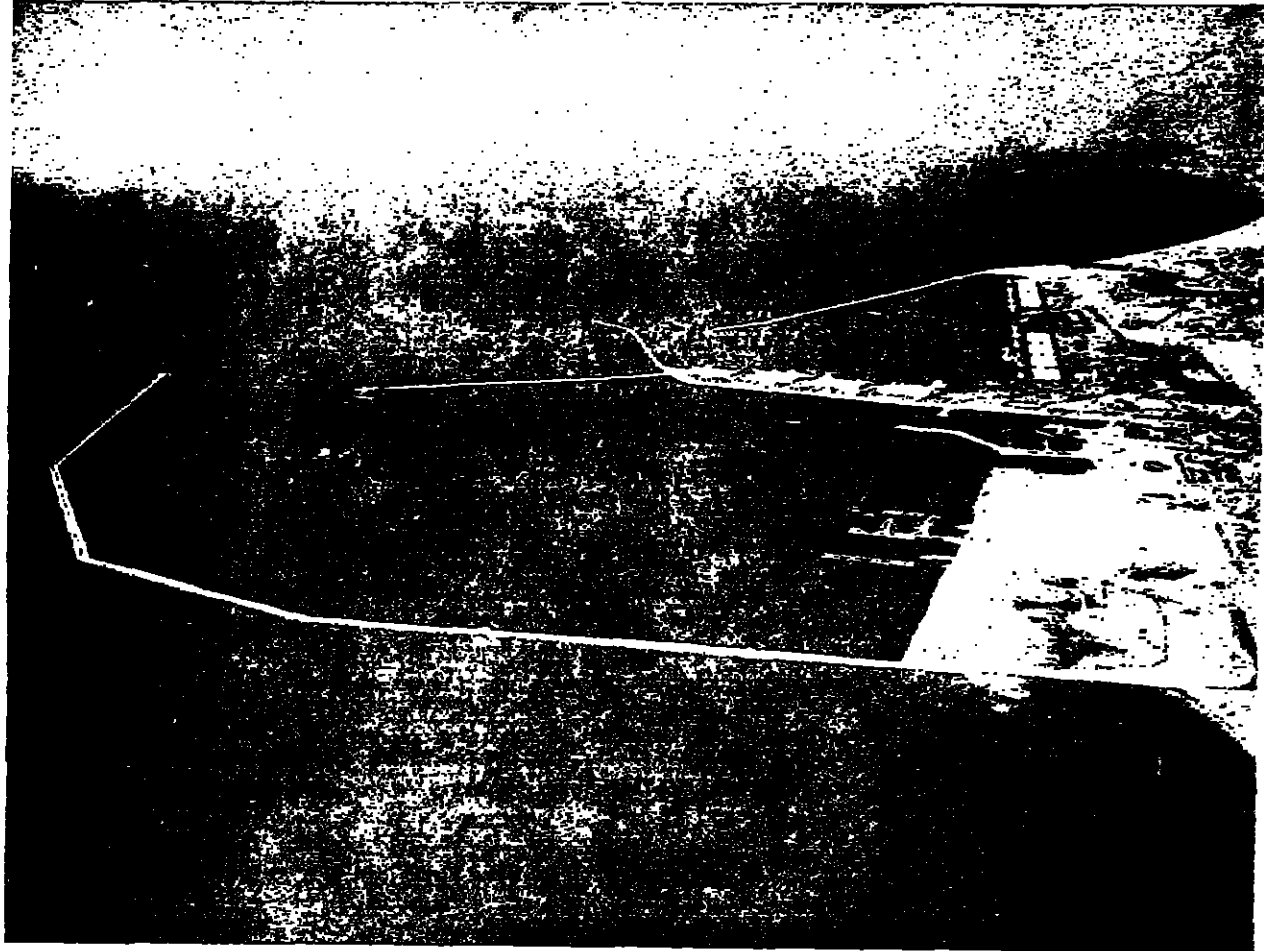
vement of these bulk concrete units weighing as much as 3500 tonnes is undertaken by big hydraulic jacks which propel them from the casting yard down to the sea. This work, costing around £162 million, is scheduled for completion next year.

The decision to make another extension of Port Rashid demonstrates again the determination of Dubai to ensure that the country maintains and enhances its reputation as the "entrepot" of the Gulf. The new contract even includes preliminary works for a future expansion phase.

Work has started on the new breakwaters, which will increase the area of protected water from 1.4 square km. to 4.7 square km., and existing port facilities will be improved by dredging to the same depth as the new facilities at 11.5 metres.

Fifteen new transit sheds will be built on reclaimed land. There will be additional buildings for the port authorities and for container berths. The reclaimed land requires infilling with 9.5 million cubic metres of dredged material, most of which will come from deepening within the harbour. The dredging will be carried out by Costain-Blankevoort.

It is planned that the first five berths, complete with transit sheds and other associated facilities, will be handed over in two-and-a-half years. Completion of the whole project is timed to be achieved in four years.



The Dubai drydock being built by Costain and Taylor Woodrow in a joint venture. Also to be seen are various other Costain projects: Port Rashid, Dubai Creek (under which the company built a road tunnel) and beyond that the Deira Sea Corniche land reclamation.

## Drop in sugar price plays havoc with Cuban economy

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Cuba's two-year-old economic boomlet, based in large measure on record high sugar prices, is on the skids.

The reasons are many, but the basic problem is an 87 per cent drop in those sugar prices.

This was the import of a wide-ranging admission of economic troubles by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Speaking before 500,000 Cubans assembled in Havana's Plaza de la Revolution Sept. 28, Dr. Castro ticked off other reasons for the slump: An island-wide drought for the past two years that cut sharply into target levels for the sugar crop and seriously affected all agricultural production as well as a sharp increase in the price of imported petroleum at a time when Cuba is using more oil.

As he has done in the past when the news was bad, Dr. Castro gave the Cuban people a detailed description of the trouble, speaking in terms so frank they surprised some Cubanologists.

"I must tell you ... that we will have difficulties," he told Cubans. "We will have, I repeat, we will have difficulties, serious difficulties, and those difficulties will be fundamentally of an economic nature."

Dr. Castro outlined a number of sacrifices that Cubans will be called on to make. "We will see the bitter necessity of reducing coffee consumption," he said.

A nation of coffee drinkers, Cubans already are rationed to 1 1/2 ounces of coffee per person a week. This will likely be cut even more since Cuba would have to import \$60 million worth of coffee to meet even present consumption.

"We simply cannot do it," Dr. Castro said.

Other imports due to be cut include milk, fertilisers, cattle feed, pesticides, and spare parts as well as a range of food products.

Dr. Castro returned again and

again in his speech to the people of sugar, the island's most important crop. "On Nov. 28, 1975, sugar reached 65.5 cents a pound," he noted at one point. "At the end of this year, it is only 7.5 cents a pound. The price is around 13 per cent of what it was at the end of 1974."

Dr. Castro blamed the States for some of the price drop, complaining that Washington tripled import taxes to protect domestic sugar industry, but more sugar on the world market and thus drove down prices.

Unmentioned in the Castro analysis was the growing world trend toward the use of sugar substitutes. But he admitted remains too dependent on sugar. Even when prices and demand are high, this depends subject to climatic whims. Current drought, for example, cut target production level 25 per cent.

But Dr. Castro left vague actual size of the 1976 harvest. What were the target levels? Eight million tons? Cuba has produced a crop that size the frustrated 1970 effort to 10-million-ton yield.

Commodity sources in New York and London estimate the crop totaled somewhat under 10 million tons, which would be a drop roughly with a 25 per cent reduction in an eight million ton target.

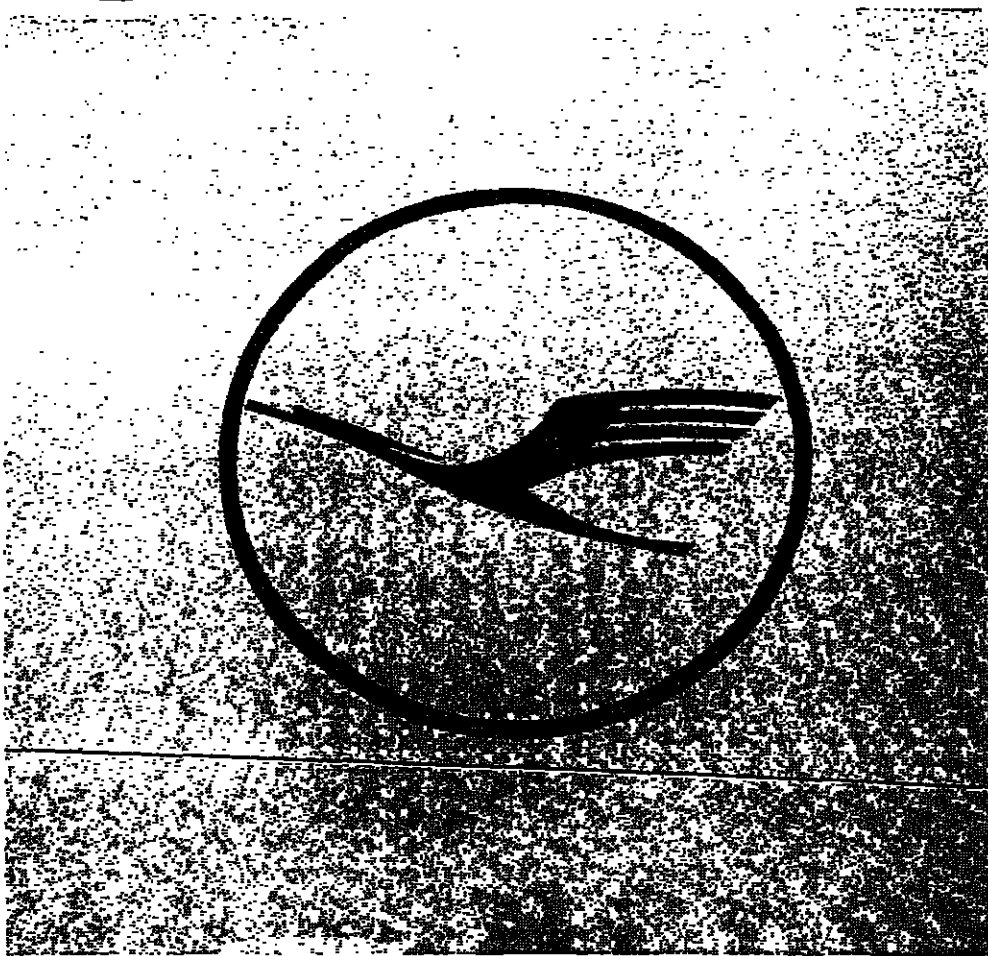
At six million tons, however, Cuba is underutilising the tremendous investment in harvesting equipment that it has made. Soviet help in recent years

Moreover, much of the earmarked for the Soviet under long-term contracts, little for sale on the world market.

Dr. Castro scarcely mentioned the Soviet Union in his 1 1/2 hour speech. But it was not lost on his listeners that the imports most of its oil from Soviet Union.

Filler: The longest recorded survival in an iron lung is since 29 June 1948 by Mrs. Laurel Nibset of La Crea California. The longest survival in an "iron lung" in Britain since 5 Oct. 1949 by Mr. Denis Atkin in Lodge Moor Ho Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Paul Bates of Horsham, West entered his 21st year on a mechanical positive pressure respirator on 13 Aug. 1973. During 20 years he received 148,1 respirations into his lungs via his trachea.

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# Cleopatra: Immoral profligate or possessor of magic

roversial character and romances of the ancient Egyptian mystery were examined in yesterday's first part supplied by the East News Agency. This second and final part deals with the East, how she drove Antonius to embrace ancient religion, helped reveal the secrets of the Rosetta Stone, the understanding the hieroglyphic script and introduced the am tree that shaded Virgin Mary during her flight from

ra corrected the Roman oriental people as "barbaric" and Antonius declared Western and not the people should be described. Cleopatra had succeeded in influencing Antonius in and emotionally to suggest that he was isolated home country, his own his religion. He became y oriental in outlook.

rying Antonius, Cleopatra him give up his career to follow the Nile char-Jexandria. There he eme Egyptian religion and iding took place in the ple. Antonius' wedding o her included some sta-a Minor, as well as Pales-Syria, which he had inva-also gave Cleopatra the The Queen of Queens and ess of East and West".

us lived ten years with i. Their marriage produ- in: The Sun and the d of their legendary love the seventh day of Au- year 30 B.C. when An- fered defeat at the hands us in the famous battle n. He came back to Ale- o bend on his sword and uicide while wearing his attire. Cleopatra, on her ged a serpent to die, also

in her best adornment, with the pharaoh's crown on her head. This is brought to an end the Ptole- mic rule of Egypt which began with Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. and ended with Cleopatra's suici- de in the year 30 B.C.

**Rosetta Secrets Revealed**  
One point in favour of Cleopa- tra was her contribution to unrav- elling the secrets of hieroglyph- ic language which had puzzled historians and archaeologists alike until the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1799.

The 115 cm high and 72 cm wi- de basalt stone bears inscriptions in hieroglyphics on top, follow- ed by demotic script in the mid- dle and Greek below.

The nine-letter name of Cleopa- tra which appeared in all three languages inside a cartouche on the stone gave Champollion and Thomas Young, the unravellers of the Stone's secrets, the best clue to the knowledge of the ancient Egyptian languages. By compar- ing the letters of her name with those in Greek, those languages soon yielded their secrets and the immortal civilisation of Pharaonic Egypt, which had remained an enigma up to that time, was finally unveiled.

**Intoxicating Pearls**  
Historians, Roman, Ptolemaic and Egyptian, who wrote about the Cleopatra age, differed on an

important aspect of Cleopatra's behaviour.

They said the liquor she offered her guests intoxicated them to such an extent that they lost their self control and fell completely under her domination just as she did with Antonius at their first meeting. She so intoxicated him that he fell helplessly at her feet and offered her both his heart and his throne, so it went.

Cleopatra shared drink with her guests but was never affected by it. This explains why she was so- metimes described as being immo- ral and a profligate.

Other historians, on the other hand, attribute her sobriety to her being the most chaste woman of her age, saying she never touched a drop of alcohol upon the orders of the Amon temple's priests, who gave her a ring of am- asyst stone which she wore at all her social functions.

Cleopatra was said to have been in the habit of treating her guests by placing pearls of rare quality, which adorned her chest, into the cups of her guests. They would immediately lose self-con- trol.

However, an Italian physician, Carlo Antonello, has found a new interpretation to the magic power of the Nile queen. He said it depended on something occult in her which sent people to their knees before her from the first touch of her lips. This also made them hallucinate, especially since she was in the habit of kissing all her guests. Her saliva would intro- duce some sort of drug into them to bring them mentally and emo- tionally under her sway.

**Balsam of Love**  
Cleopatra was also well known for her distinguishing scent, of which more than one historian and writer talked. She used to give that scent to her guests as a present in special flacons bearing her name. The bottles were named the "balsam of love" and many legendary stories were told about them.

Cleopatra produced the scent in a special laboratory attached to the Isis temple and its secret was jealously guarded by the priests of the Amon temple.

It is said that the essence of that scent was imported specially from Jericho, an area known for its trees of holy balsam.

Cleopatra saw to it that those trees be planted at the balsam gardens of Mataria near Cairo.

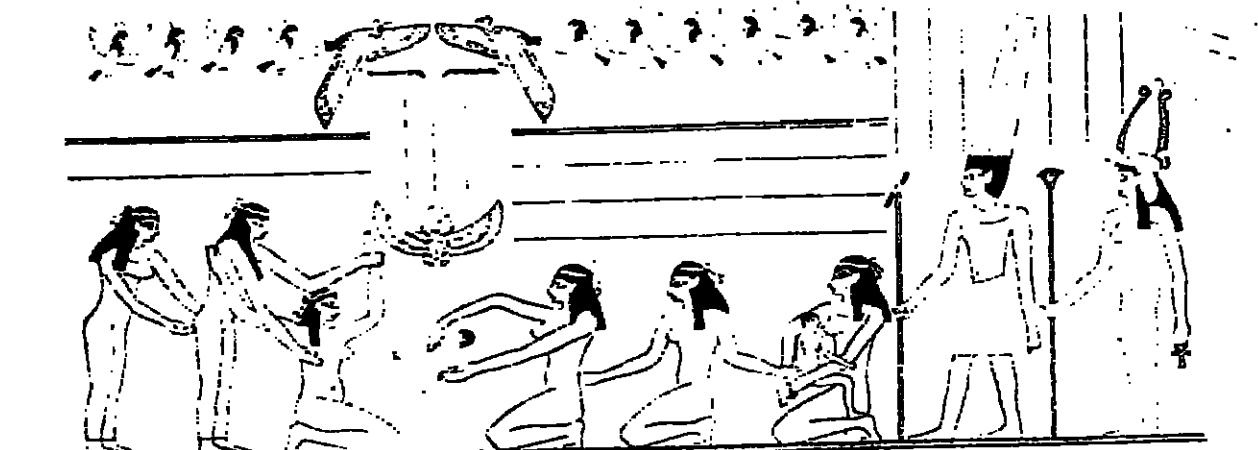
It is said that when Christ and the rest of the holy family came to Egypt, the first place they rested at after crossing the desert in their flight from Herod was the balsam garden, where they took shelter in the shade of a tree now called after Virgin Mary.

This is said to be the only re- maining tree from Cleopatra's holy garden, for she presented many of Egyptian priests and to Nile Valley temples to curry the fa- vour of the gods.

Finally, when Cleopatra died, she took her own life courageously.

Her smile never abandoned her and she wore the crown of Egypt with the emblem of the golden Copra adorning her forehead.

Cleopatra proved even on the point of death her deep faith in the religion of pharaonic Egypt. For the Copra was the "mistress



Part of the tablet recording Caesar's (little Caesar's) birth, showing Cleopatra in a state of delivery, with the god Tut in the background. The word "Caesarian" came from that birth operation.

of life," which adorned her fore- head as the symbol of the sun god who waited for his daughter to join him and live immortally by his side.

## GOREN BRIDGE

Y CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

1-As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
Q8 ♠ AQJ109764 ♦ A ♠ A9

he bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
♥ 30 3♥ 40  
♦ Pass 6♦ 6♦

What do you bid now?

2-Neither side vulner-  
ble, as South you hold:  
KQ4 ♥ 10 ♦ AQJ107  
AK98

he bidding has proceeded:  
East North East South  
♥ Pass Pass Dble.  
♠ Pass 2♠ Pass 2♥  
♦ Pass Pass ?  
What action do you take?

3-As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
K6 ♥ K1083 ♦ AJ92 ♦ KJ6  
he bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
♠ Pass 2NT Pass  
NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?

4-As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
83 ♥ 76 ♦ Q9852 ♦ AKQ7  
he bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
♠ Pass 2♦ Pass  
♦ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

5-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
6 ♥ KQ872 ♦ K72 ♠ AQ65

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2NT Pass 3♥ Pass  
3♠ Pass 4♦ Pass  
4♦ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.6-North-South vulner-  
able, as South you hold:  
♠ A6 ♥ K6 ♦ AKJ972 ♠ QJ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1♦ Pass 2NT Pass  
? What do you bid now?

Q.7-Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ J5 ♥ QJ85 ♦ K1072 ♠ Q109  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1♠ Dble. 2♦ ?  
What action do you take?

Q.8-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠ 873 ♥ J10542 ♦ 754 ♠ 92  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2♠ Pass 2NT Pass  
3♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Look for answers on Monday.  
(Double your winnings: double your skill with these tips on the right way to use DOUBLES for penalty and for takeout. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Doubles," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:  
SEMINOLE

Cast: Rock-Hudson, Anthony Quinn, Barbara Hale

Why Seminoles never signed a peace treaty with the U.S. True story of war chief who outwitted the army and one white man who could not stop treachery.

## CINEMA RAINBOW

THAT'LL BE THE DAY

Starring  
David Essex  
Rosemary Leach  
Ringo Starr  
3.30 - 6 - 8.30

...HALLO!  
IS THIS 67771-2-3-4?  
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE  
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN  
THE JORDAN TIMES...

### LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND  
Wiles

"There's not someone else, is there, Vera?"

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7.00 p.m. to mid-night.  
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order by phone.

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coffee-shop, snack bar, pa-  
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pean specialities.

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Live music with the international  
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For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 38869.  
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## Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16**  
Your birthday today: This year serves to firm up your basic enterprises into successful systematic forms. You won't be satisfied for long, and will use the last few months for preparations to launch yourself into ambitious expansions or an untried field. Relationships vary according to the depth of your commitment. Today's natives plan and work privately, but their output attracts public attention eventually. Those born this year will be perennial idealists; will perpetually strive to improve their local and larger environment.

**Aries [March 21-April 19]:** Take it easy. Who said you must live up to friends' expectations? Travel runs into snags: simplify it. Sports lighten your mood.

**Taurus [April 20-May 20]:** Nothing succeeds without hard work. Persist in spite of neglect or criticism from the very people who should be ready, willing, and able to help you.

**Gemini [May 21-June 20]:** Pay attention to the niceties of civilized life to gain more freedom and higher rewards. Seek contacts with VIPs. The experience is informative and enjoyable.

**Cancer [June 21-July 22]:** Ventures prosper with correct use of new tools, skills, connections. Be meticulous, on the finicky side. Be very choosy about the company you keep.

**Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]:** Offer praise where it's de-

served, expect nothing in return. Business planning is strongly favored. Include proven friends for the long pull.

**Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]:** Seize opportunities to see people who normally are beyond your reach. Ask for their opinion on your enterprises. A surprise cheers up home life.

**Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]:** "Luck" arises from being in the right place at the right time in a constructive frame of mind. Accept weekend work to supplement regular income.

**Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]:** Fresh ventures begin through friends who are a bit removed from your regular orbit. Be wary of entrusting comparative strangers with responsibility.

**Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]:** Distant incidents prove beneficial in a roundabout way. Take care of yourself and your people first. Technical advice comes in handy.

**Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]:** Move to get things done, settle accounts later. Avoid overorganization. Friends' special skills may contribute to success.

**Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]:** Neighborhood affairs deserve your leadership. Be generous with a favorite charity. Keep clear records for accounting or tax purposes.

**Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]:** New ideas seem impractical at first glance, but make note for review during the business week. Find or give a lively party tonight.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Spineless person  
4. English hamper  
7. Senescent  
11. Misjudge  
12. Water French  
13. Cuban tobacco  
14. Diminutive  
15. Sundown  
16. Pinatone  
17. High silk hat  
19. Garden flower  
20. Bards  
22. Ancient Roman coin  
23. ---- Boleyn

DOWN

24. Lamalike animals  
29. Compensation  
31. Roast French  
32. Has being  
33. Skeleton  
34. Additional  
38. Salamander  
39. Cross  
40. Petition  
41. High in the scale  
44. Looped handle  
45. Australian bud  
46. Totem pole  
47. Consider  
48. Spanish lord  
49. Singing bird

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

1. Mend  
2. Seaweed  
3. Simulate  
4. Baker's shovels  
5. Root edge  
6. Unpaid  
7. Book of the Bible  
8. Stride  
9. Fencing sword  
10. Black term  
11. Brain passage  
12. Ophidian  
13. Average  
14. Number  
15. Danish island  
16. Onager  
17. In a line  
18. Word  
19. background  
20. Dined  
21. Family member  
22. Goddess of healing  
23. Starred  
24. Toward the mouth  
25. Inflection  
26. Garden implement  
27. Cheese  
28. Jules Verne character  
29. Foundaton  
30. Medieval tale  
31. Siamese coin

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 10-16

### JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELCEX  
LUGBY  
THIBLE  
OPTCEK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Answer's tomorrow

Jumble's HUSKY JUDGE BONNET PLACID

Answer: It ends an examination - "AUDIT"



## King Khaled donates \$30 million to Pakistan

KARACHI, Oct. 15 (Agencies). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia today gave \$30 million to Pakistan to mark his first state visit here.

A joint communique issued at the end of the king's six-day visit said he had donated \$20 million for Pakistan's social programmes.

He also promised \$10 million for an Islamic centre at the proposed King Faisal mosque in Pakistan's federal capital, Islamabad.

King Khalid left for home today.

King Khalid laid the foundation stone of the mosque last Tuesday, Saudi Arabia is already paying the construction costs estimated at around \$12 million.

The communique said meetings of the joint Pakistan-Saudi Arabia ministerial commission, during the king's visit, had opened the way

for concrete cooperation in mutually beneficial fields stressing priority to the promotion of Islamic solidarity.

Reliable sources said Saudi Arabia had offered Pakistan considerable financial aid not mentioned in the communique. The sources said the king agreed to finance part of Pakistan's military requirement.

The communique also said King Khalid welcomed the positive developments in Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan, India and Bangladesh.

King Khalid supported Pakistan's position on disputed Kashmir, hoping the issue would be resolved in accordance with United Nations resolutions on self-determination for the Kashmiri people.

## Soyuz-23 expected to link with orbital station

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (R). A Soviet Soyuz spacecraft with two cosmonauts aboard today swung on to a corrected flight path for an expected link-up with an unmanned orbital station.

Flight commander Vyacheslav Zubov, 34, and flight engineer Valery Rozhdestvensky, 37, both air force lieutenants, on their first space mission, were reported to be feeling well after their 10th orbit aboard the Soyuz-23 ferry craft.

Tass news agency, in a brief progress report, said a course correction was carried out early today, just over five hours after the gleaming white rocket lifted off from a floodlit pad at Baikonur cosmodrome, Soviet central Asia.

The change brought Soyuz-23 into a near-circular orbit, between 243 and 275 kms. above the earth, lasting 89.5 minutes, Tass said.

The flight path was close to the last reported course of the Soviet orbital space laboratory, Salyut-5, sent up last June 22.

If Soyuz-23 follows the pattern set by the last mission to Salyut-5 this summer, it should dock with the station soon after 22:00 Moscow time.

Soviet reports have said the cosmonauts will continue scientific research and experiments with Salyut. It has not been stated definitely that they will go aboard the station but there seemed little doubt that this was the plan, Western observers said.

The last mission to the station -- Soyuz-22 -- lasted 48 days, falling short of both the Soviet

space endurance record of 63 days and the American "world record" of 84 days.

The two earlier cosmonauts are thought likely to have cut short their mission because of fatigue, and the two new cosmonauts could be aiming to improve on their forerunners' performance.

Research into the effects of prolonged weightlessness in space is one of the main thrusts of the Soviet space programme which has concentrated in recent years on the development of manned space stations in earth orbit.

## Highlighting deteriorating relations Skirmish reported on Thai-Laotian border

BANGKOK, Oct. 15 (R). — Thai and Laotian troops are reported to have clashed near the border in northeastern Thailand after fleeing leftist Thai students had crossed into Laos.

Newspaper reports reaching Bangkok said the clashes occurred in Loi province, but gave no details of casualties or made any mention of when the fighting took place.

A military spokesman in Bangkok did not deny the reports, but said they were being checked and an official statement would be issued later.

The reports follow official statements here that a number of leftist students have crossed into communist Laos after last week's military coup in Bangkok and fighting between leftist students and

armed police at the city's Thammasat university.

A Thai foreign ministry source said Thailand had been asked to close its military attaché's office in Vientiane, the Laotian capital.

Although Thailand's new military rulers say they want friendly relations with their communist neighbours in Indochina, there has been a noticeable cooling off.

The Thai military and civilian leaders have already adopted a harder line towards Hanoi than the previous government of Seni Pramoj, and the Vietnamese have denounced the new Bangkok leadership as a puppet American administration.

Although Laos has not joined in the verbal war, political observers here pointed out that Hanoi has considerable influence in Vientiane and may well use the Laotians to hit at the Thai leadership.

## Carter's thoughts on government

[Continued from page 1] Senators long accustomed to congressional jousting, could overshadow the two previous debates between Mr. Carter and the president.

It marked the first time that the two major parties have pitted their number two men against each other in a televised debate.

The clash gave each the opportunity to move into front row prominence. Traditionally, the vice president stands in the president's shadow -- and this is doubly stressed in a campaign for the White House.

In a separate development, President Ford last night said that if he is elected he will want Dr. Henry Kissinger to remain as secretary of state.

The president was asked by ABC's Barbara Walters in a telephone interview last night whether he was urging Dr. Kissinger to stay on after the Nov. 2 election.

"I would want Henry Kissinger, because of the success of our foreign policy and the close working relationship that we have, to stay on as secretary of state in the next four years," Mr. Ford replied.

Miss Walters asked if the president was urging Dr. Kissinger to keep the job.

"We haven't talked about it," Mr. Ford said. "I just assume that when the elections are over we will."

Dr. Kissinger, while not refusing to remain in office, said recently that "on the whole I would prefer to leave" at the end of Mr. Ford's present term.



LIONEL RIDING -- Newsman Del Donahoo (on floor) of WKYC-TV in Cleveland, Ohio, and lion owner-trainer Dave Chivonic were playing with the animal Thursday moments before this copyrighted photo by Jeff Bishop of the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram newspaper, when Donahoo felt himself falling off and the lion's teeth crunching his arm. Chivonic raced to beat off the animal. Donahoo was hospitalised with bites and tooth scratches, but was listed in good condition. (AP wirephoto).

## Bizarre history of African mystery disease disclosed

LONDON, Oct. 15 (R). — The virus believed responsible for the deaths of more than 300 people in central Africa has a bizarre history which involves Ugandan green monkeys, the 1967 Middle East war, London's Heathrow airport and West German laboratory technicians.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva has announced that the disease is believed to be caused by a strain of the Marburg virus, for which there is no known cure.

British scientists at the Microbiological Research Establishment, run by the Ministry of Defence, at Porton Down in southern England, say that not only does the virus have no cure, its origin is also unclear.

It was unknown until 1967 when 30 lab technicians fell ill in Marburg, West Germany, after handling the organs of a Ugandan Marburg, West Germany, after handling the organs of a Ugandan "green monkey" (cercopithecus aethiops). Seven of them died.

It was then assumed the virus was carried by the monkey. But, according to Dr. Ethelwald Vella at Porton Down, the Arab-Israeli war had caused this shipment of monkeys to be diverted to Heathrow airport in London, where they spent the night in quarantine with numerous other animals, including reptiles.

Thus the monkeys may have picked up the virus from any of a number of animals. Further, all monkeys which contract the disease very quickly, do they could not be acting as "host" for the virus.

At about the same time it appeared in Marburg, the disease cropped up briefly among lab technicians in Yugoslavia, but the history of the monkeys in this case is not well documented. Green monkeys found in many parts of Africa, had been used previously all over the world in research with no such resulting disease.

## Geneva conference

[Continued from page 1] agree on an interim government leading to black majority rule in two years.

If black nationalists rejected a plan sponsored by Britain and the United States, then the United States would try to have economic sanctions and the arm embargo against Rhodesia lifted, according to unconfirmed reports here yesterday.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said today there was absolutely no chance that Mr. Henry Kissinger would be an observer at the Geneva conference. No decision about possibly sending an American observer has been made yet, Mr. Funseth said.

In a separate development, African diplomatic sources, in the United Nations expressed optimism today that a new constitutional conference on Namibia (Southwest Africa) would open in Geneva before the end of the year.

They said they expected that the United Nations, South Africa and the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) would take part.

Organisation of African Unity members discussed the situation yesterday and sent the chairman of their ministerial council, Foreign Minister Sir Harold Walter of Mauritius, to Washington for talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

presents

## BRITISH BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

An exhibition of new books at the British Council Hall.

The exhibition will be open during library hours, from Tuesday, October 12 till Saturday, October 23.

## D'Estaing, Hoveida discuss latest nuclear deal

PARIS, Oct. 15 (R). — Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today had breakfast talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today during which he discussed Franco-Iranian cooperation, including the construction of the first two nuclear power stations due to begin early next year.

In an interview published in "French African affairs" magazine, Mr. Hoveida said that Iran's policy covered the whole nuclear cycle, from uranium enrichment to fast-breeder reactors and including nuclear fuels reprocessing.

Mr. Hoveida was asked whether Iran was concerned about France's new selective nuclear exports policy, particularly controversial sales of nuclear fuels reprocessing plants which produce plutonium that goes into production of atom weapons.

"We discussed all these problems during the visit of the president of the French Republic in Iran, and I believe there is no divergence of views between Iran and France," he replied.

Mr. Hoveida is spending the week-end in France before returning home.



READ ALL ABOUT IT -- Iranian Prime Minister Hoveida leaves the Elysee Palace in Paris Thursday after his breakfast meeting with French President Giscard d'Estaing. The book he is holding is the just published "Democratie Française", written by the French president. (AP wirephoto).

## D'Estaing flies to Poland for "important" talks

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AFP). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing left here today for a weekend of talks with Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek at Arłamów in southeastern Poland.

East-West détente will be the main topic discussed by the two leaders, according to French spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat. He noted that it would be "the only tête-à-tête meeting between a Western leader and leaders from socialist countries at a crucial moment in the appraisal of détente in Europe."

M. Lecat noted that the meeting would take place between the 1975 Helsinki summit meeting on European security and cooperation and the follow-up conference scheduled to be held in Belgrade next summer.

The spokesman said the meeting was considered "very important politically."

M. Lecat said that the two leaders would also examine progress in various fields of Franco-Polish cooperation since they signed a number of agreements in July 1975. A joint communique is to be published in Warsaw and Paris on Sunday evening.

Despite its political content, M. Lecat described the French president's weekend visit to Poland as a private one. M. Giscard d'Estaing is accompanied only by an aide-de-camp.

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## BRITISH EMBASSY — AMMAN

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## LONDON MARKET REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AFP). — After a ragged start, the stock exchange Friday shrugged aside the latest inflation setback as illustrated by the retail price index rise, to close the two-week trading account with a few good gains. Among the leaders to go ahead were Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Britain's biggest industrial group after early losses. The Financial Times industrial shares index was up 3.9 at 292.9.

Glits were in a more confident mood, with the new "TAP" stocks making modest progress from their issue prices. Elsewhere gains ranged to five eighths of a point in places (62.5 pence).

Leading oils, depressed at first, picked up later, but Shell still registered a fall over the day, although British Petroleum was back to unchanged following news of a new motor-oil which will cut running costs.

Among far easterns, sharp falls were registered by Jardine Matheson and Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, with Sime Darby also easing. Golds had a quiet day with mixed movements. Diamonds were down as were pancontinental shares.

Plantations had another quiet day with Golden Hope slightly firmer.

The Japanese list was unchanged.